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An International Handshake.

From the speech of Ex-Secretary of State Olney at the reception to Prince Henry at Boston.

It is not infrequently said that in these days the peace of the world is jeopardized not so much by the ambitions and enmities of rulers as by the antagonisms of interest and feeling between their peoples. If the remark is true, as I think it is, obviously the surest mode of forefending war between two countries is by fostering intercourse between their peoples, by making them understand one another, by inspiring in them mutual respect and perhaps mutual liking, and by making them shun and loathe war between them as the greatest of calamities when it is not also the greatest of crimes.

This truth the chief of the German nation has grasped with a clearness and acted upon with a skill worthy of his renown as among the foremost thinkers and statesmen of the age. It is well to provide peaceful agencies for the settlement of national controversies, and the Hague tribunal, even if it never have a case, is a most hopeful sign of the world's progress. Yet an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,— and it is better to stave off quarrels than to patch them up,— and the German Emperor goes to the root of the matter when he seeks to conserve peace rather by preventing national misunderstandings than by healing them after they have arisen.

This mission of your royal highness to us, therefore, makes for enduring peace between the two countries— peace which is the highest interest of each as well as of humanity generally. But the mission is not only beneficent in purpose—it is also most opportune.

We hear much in these days, in the press and even in official quarters, of America's capture of the world's markets. But no thoughtful American is under any delusion in the matter. We have indeed surprised our competitors by invading what they have been regarding as their exclusive commercial preserves, and by a show of strength and of resources for which they have not been prepared.

But the surprise is over; what we have done simply amounts to a challenge to all other nationalities, and we are now entering upon a contest for industrial supremacy the most intense and arduous the world has ever seen. Fortunate will it be if this contest does not, like so many others, degenerate into "grim-visaged" war with all its unutterable brutalities and horrors!

The errand here of your royal highness, with the hearty welcome tendered and the favorable impression produced, should do much to preclude so dire a result. Under its influence the two countries are recognizing each other as generous and worthy rivals,— are joining in a sort of handshake as a courteous but significant preliminary to the combat before them,— and are thus in a way pledging themselves that, whatever the stress of the contest, it shall not transgress the rightful rules of the game nor overstep the limits which Christianized and civilized peoples ought to observe under whatever provocation.

If the pledge shall in truth be kept and the corresponding consequence follow, the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia will deserve to go on record as one of the most memorable episodes in the history of international intercourse.

Text of the Brussels International Sugar Convention.

Signed on the 7th of March, 1902.

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree, from the date of putting in force this present convention, to do away with bounties, direct or indirect, according to the production and exportation of sugars, and not to establish bounties of this kind while the said convention shall be in existence. This agreement shall apply to sugar and sugar products used in manufacture, such as confectionery, chocolate, biscuits, condensed milk and all other analogous products.

Art. 2. The high contracting parties agree to submit to bonded warehouse rules, under the permanent supervision of employees of the treasury, manufactures of sugar refineries, as well as factories in which sugar is extracted from molasses.

Art. 3. The high contracting parties agree to limit the excess charges to a maximum of six francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.20 per 220 pounds) for refined sugar and sugars similar to refined sugar, and of five francs and fifty centimes (\$1.10) for other sugars; that is to say, the difference between the duties or taxes to which foreign sugars are subjected and of the duties or taxes to which home-grown sugars are subject.

Art. 4. The high contracting parties agree to lay a special duty upon the importation into their territory of native sugars of countries which give a bounty for production or exportation, the said parties each reserving the right to prohibit the importation of sugars which are accorded bounties.

Art. 5. The high contracting parties agree, reciprocally, to admit at the lowest rate of their importation tariff native sugars, whether from the contracting states or from the colonies or possessions of the said states, which do not give bounties to which the obligations of Article 8 would apply. Cane and beet-sugar shall not have imposed upon them differing rates.

Art. 6. Spain, Italy and Sweden are relieved from the obligations of the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 as long as they do not export sugar.

Art. 7. A permanent commission, having headquarters at Brussels, shall be charged with carrying out the agreement of this convention, the first meeting to take place at the convenience of the Belgian government, three months or less before putting in effect the agreement of this convention.

Art. 8. The high contracting parties agree for themselves and their colonies or possessions,— an exception being made for the autonomous colonies of Great Britain and of the British East Indies,— to take the measures necessary to prevent bounty sugars which have traversed the territory of a contracting state from enjoying the advantages of this convention in the market of destination.

Art. 9. The states which have not taken part in this convention will be permitted to agree to it upon request, and upon agreeing to conform to the rules of the permanent commission.

Art. 10. The articles of this convention shall take effect from September 1, 1903, and shall be in force for five years from that date, and will continue in force during one year thereafter, and so on for terms of five years,

in case no state denounces the convention twelve months before the expiration of the five-year period.

Art. 11. The provisions of the convention shall apply to the provinces and colonies beyond seas and foreign possessions of the high contracting parties. There are excepted, however, the colonies and possessions of Great Britain and the Netherlands, save in what is set forth according to the provisions of Articles 5 and 8.

Art. 12. This convention shall be ratified at Brussels on February 1, 1903.

Final protocol considered as forming part of the convention added to Article 2: The governments of Great Britain and the Netherlands declare that no bounty, direct or indirect, shall be accorded to sugars of their colonies during the existence of the convention, and that no preference shall be given in their respective countries to colonial sugars as against foreign sugars.

New Books.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW. By Hon. Hannis Taylor, LL.D. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. Octavo, sheep, 912 pages. Price, \$6.

This is, everything considered, the most important treatise on international law that has appeared in the English language for some years. It is up-to-date, scholarly, comprehensive, historically rich and discriminating, and written in a warm, lucid style that makes it actually pleasurable reading, compared with many other books in the same field.

If a young American student of the subject had to do with one book, he could not do better, we think, than to procure this, and it is admirably suited for use as a textbook in the schools of law. It is copious in its citation of and reference to the authorities, and will put students into intelligent touch with the whole literature of international law.

As a book of reference, also, it is altogether the best for general and handy use that we have seen. It does not attempt to do over again the work done by the great writers of the past, but it sets this forth in a fresh, modern way which puts it at easy command and shows its genetic connection with the present more perfect development of the subject.

Mr. Taylor has an unusually clear conception and high appreciation of the more recent growth and improvement of international law and of the various causes which have worked, separately and unitedly, to bring this about. His treatise is the first one of its kind, so far as we know, to incorporate in the text the substance of the work of the Hague Conference and to give it its proper setting in the development of a higher order of international relations.

His treatment of the sources of international law in Part II., if not new in substance, is fuller, clearer and simpler in form than is usual in such works. He gives the five sources as: (1) international courts, congresses and conferences; (2) the works of the great publicists; (3) treaties of alliance, peace, commerce, etc.; (4) instructions given by states for the guidance of their own courts and officers; (5) diplomatic intercourse. Each of these sources is taken up and discussed in a lucid and instructive way, the fifty pages devoted to the work of

the publicists from the times just preceding Grotius till the present being among the most luminous in the treatise. All the great treaties, leagues, alliances and acts of intervention of modern times are carefully examined and their bearing on the development of international law given.

The extension of the international system to the New World is unfolded from the American point of view, but the treatment of the Monroe Doctrine, though elaborate, does not throw much new light upon that much debated subject.

His discussion of diplomatic intercourse as a source of international law—a wide and rich field for investigation—is so brief and general as to be very unsatisfactory. Instead of a page, at least twenty could have been profitably given to this branch of the subject, which has as yet been so little worked.

Part III., which treats of the duties of states in time of peace, Part IV., treating of their duties in time of war, and Part V., which expounds the rights and duties of neutral states, cover the ground in these respects usually gone over by writers on international public law. The author, of course, gives the latest and highest developments of the international system in these particulars, and thus brings into his work much that is practically new. His discussion of the place of part-sovereign states, of joint-states and of neutralized states in the international system is well done.

In the chapter on the treaty-making power several pages are devoted to treaties of arbitration, arbitral courts and the permanent tribunal provided by the Hague Conference. He recognizes fully the great importance of arbitration in present international law, and considers the setting up of the Hague Court a most hopeful sign.

In his discussion, in Part IV., of the laws of war as to enemy property at sea, while recognizing the present tendency to exempt from capture at sea all private property except contraband, Mr. Taylor does not seem, on the whole, to think well of this tendency, on the ground that "crippling of commerce" is an effective means of war. We are sorry to see that his thought on this subject is much behind that of the larger number of the leading publicists of the day.

The subject of neutrality, which has come into such great prominence in recent years, is treated, in the last division of the work, with great fullness and clearness.

The only regret one has in laying down this remarkable work is that Mr. Taylor has confined himself so entirely to the exposition of international law as it actually exists, and has not in some parts given, incidentally at least, more attention to its improvement. He might have used in his own case, with great effectiveness, his dictum in regard to the publicists, that they are "not only witnesses to the existence of rules laid down by others, but are also creators of rules evolved from their mere sense of law." Mr. Taylor, who has served his country as a minister plenipotentiary abroad, brought to his task of preparing this treatise large experience in the diplomatic service and a ripe and varied scholarship, especially in the field of history and constitutional law. International law at some points is almost ages behind the present position of civilization, as expressed in the existing systems of municipal law. He might have used most helpfully his "mere sense of law" in incidentally